

# BookletChart<sup>TM</sup>

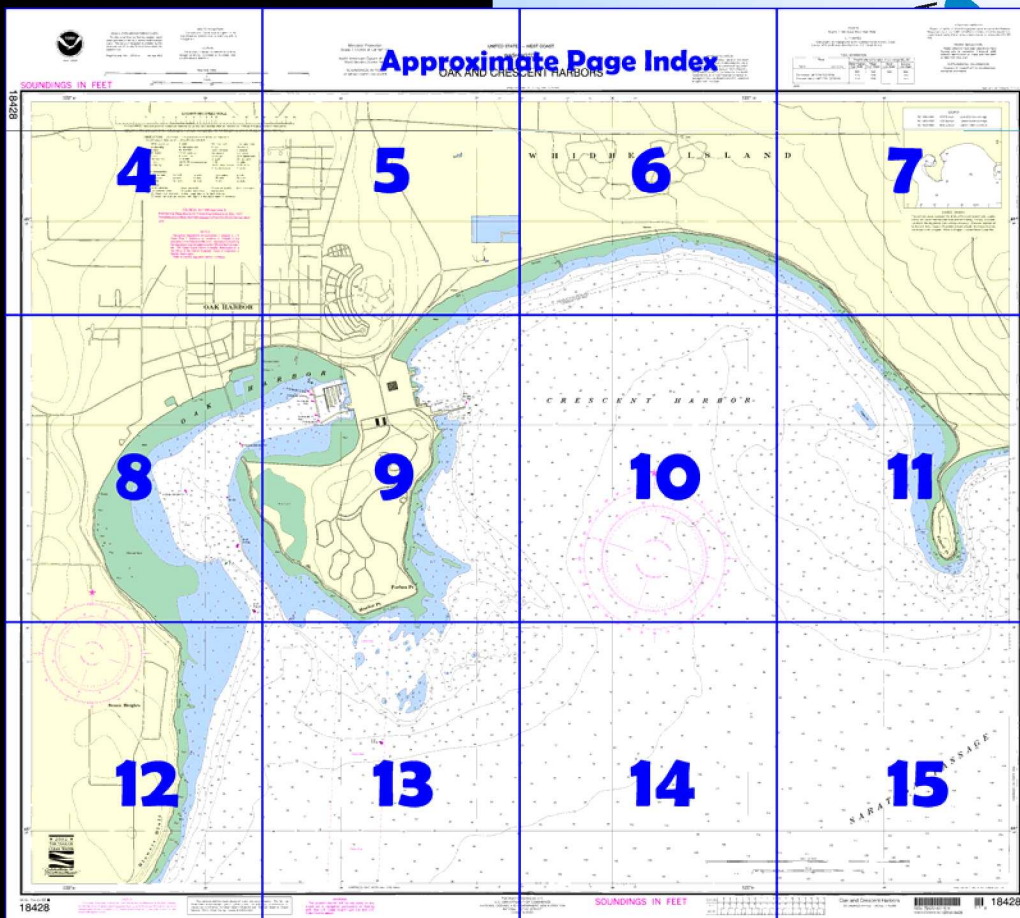
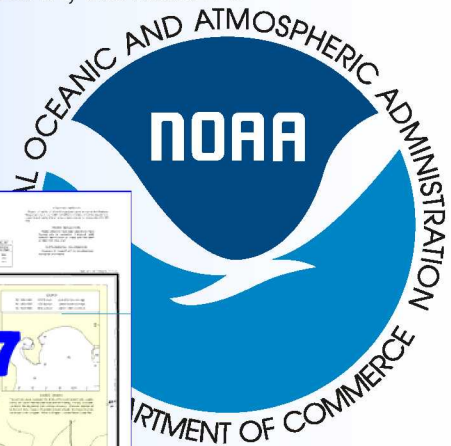
## Oak and Crescent Harbors

(NOAA Chart 18428)

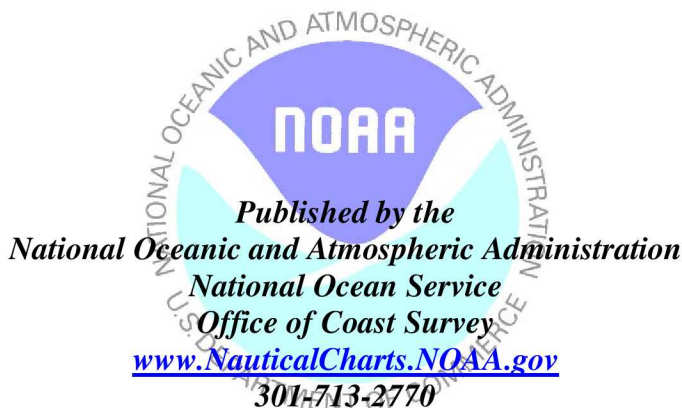


A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ✓ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ✓ Print at home for free
- ✓ Convenient size
- ✓ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- ✓ United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- ✓ Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



Home Edition (not for sale)



### What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

### What is a BookletChart™?

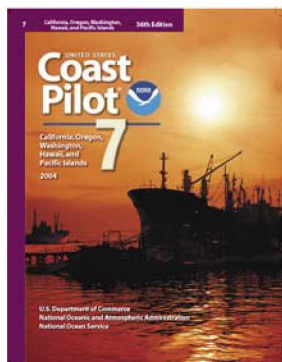
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

### Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



### **[Coast Pilot 7, Chapter 12 & 13 excerpts]**

(124) The northernmost part of the western shore of **Whidbey Island** forms the E end of the Strait of Juan de Fuca. This part of the island has a uniform sandy shore backed by low and rolling upland of farm and wooded areas.

(257) **Saratoga Passage**, on the W side of Camano Island, extends some 18 miles in a NW direction from its entrance between Sandy Point and Camano Head. At its N end it connects with Penn Cove and

Crescent Harbor, and leads E into Skagit Bay. Depths in the passage are from 100 fathoms at the entrance to 15 fathoms at the Crescent Harbor entrance. There are few outlying dangers, and a midchannel course is clear.

(258) There is considerable traffic in these waters, mostly pleasure and fishing craft, with occasional tugs bound to or from Deception Pass. This is a resort area; along the shores of the islands are several small marinas which provide gasoline, limited berths, launching ramps, and lodgings. Principal commercial products are lumber and fish.

(269) **Oak Harbor**, which indents the N shore of Saratoga Passage W of Crescent Harbor, is a semicircular cove about 1 mile in diameter with depths of 20 to 9 feet. **Maylor Point**, the E point of the entrance, is foul with several rocks, awash at low water, 0.5 mile SE from the point. The natural entrance channel is marked by lights, daybeacons, a lighted buoy, and an unlighted buoy. In January 1985, shoaling to an unknown depth was reported to extend about 200 yards NE of Light 5; caution is advised. The town of **Oak Harbor** is on the N shore of the harbor. A marina, operated by the town, is on the E side of Oak Harbor. The marina is protected on the S and W sides by breakwaters. A light on the end of the S and W breakwaters mark the marina entrance at its SW corner. Berthing, electricity, gasoline, diesel fuel, water, ice, a launching ramp, pump-out station, and a lift up to 3 tons are available.

(270) **Crescent Harbor**, immediately E of Oak Harbor, is a semicircular bight 2 miles in diameter, between **Forbes Point** and **Polnell Point**. Polnell Point is wooded and rather bold, and connected to the main island by low ground, giving the point the appearance of an island from a distance off. A shoal extends about 0.9 mile W of Polnell Point; another shoal extends about 0.2 mile S from this point. Shoals extend about 0.7 mile S and E from Forbes Point; the S shoal is marked by a lighted buoy. Foul ground surrounds these points, but otherwise the harbor is clear, affording anchorage in 10 to 11 fathoms, muddy bottom. The harbor is exposed to the S. The large pier of the U.S. Naval Air Station, Whidbey Island, extends from the W side of the harbor. Depths of 26 feet are alongside the outer two-thirds of the pier. This pier can be used only with permission. Services and/or provisions cannot be provided, and ships' own power must be relied upon. A 183-foot T-pier used for fueling Naval vessels is on the N side of the main pier near the shoreward end.



# Table of Selected Chart Notes

**HEIGHTS**  
Heights in feet above Mean High Water

**RADAR REFLECTORS**  
Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

**SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION**  
Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 7 for important supplemental information.

**NOAA VHF-FM WEATHER BROADCASTS**  
The National Weather Service station listed below provides continuous marine weather broadcasts. The range of reception is variable, but for most stations is usually 20 to 40 miles from the antenna site.

Puget Sound, WA    WWG-24    162.425 MHz

**AIDS TO NAVIGATION**  
Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

**Mercator Projection**  
Scale 1:10,000 at Lat 48° 17'

**North American Datum of 1983**  
(World Geodetic System 1984)

**SOUNDINGS IN FEET**  
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

**CAUTION**  
Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

**HORIZONTAL DATUM**  
The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.645" southward and 4.611" westward to agree with this chart.

**WARNING**  
The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

**NOTE A**  
Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 7. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notices to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 13th Coast Guard District in Seattle, Washington or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Seattle, Washington.  
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

**POLLUTION REPORTS**  
Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

**AUTHORITIES**  
Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the U.S. Coast Guard.

**SOURCE DIAGRAM**  
The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

**COLREGS, 80 1395 (see note A)**  
International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972  
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

**CAUTION**  
This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners published weekly by the National Imagery and Mapping Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the date shown in the lower left hand corner.

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)			
Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):			
AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	Iso isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WhIS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow
Bottom characteristics:			
Blds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock
Cy clay	GrS grass	M mud	S sand
			so soft
			Sh shells
			sy sticky
Miscellaneous:			
AUTH authorized	Obstn obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	
ZL Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.			
(Z) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.			

TIDAL INFORMATION					
Place		Heights referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
Name	(Lat/Long)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
		feet	feet	feet	feet
Oak Harbor (48°17'N/122°39'W)		11.5	10.6	- - -	-4.5
Crescent Harbor (48°17'N/122°35'W)		11.4	10.6	- - -	-4.5

(289)



NOAA VHF-FM WEATHER BROADCASTS  
The National Weather Service station listed below provides continuous marine weather broadcasts. The range of reception is variable, but for most stations is usually 20 to 40 miles from the antenna site.

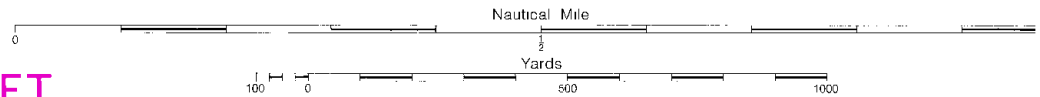
Puget Sound, WA WWG-24 162.425 MHz

#### AIDS TO NAVIGATION

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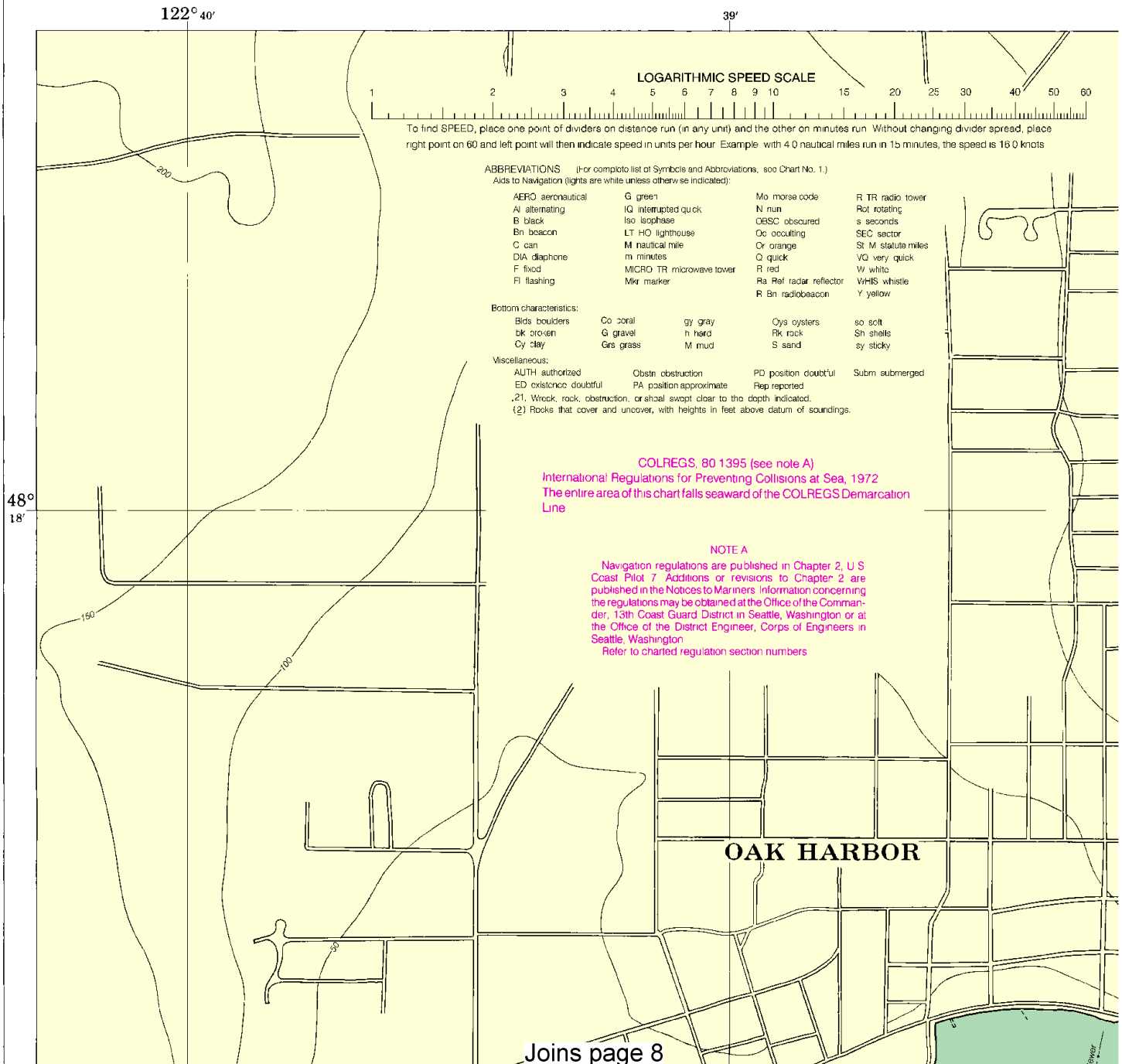
#### CAUTION

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## SOUNDINGS IN FEET

18428



ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)  
Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	Is isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	OC occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Bds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstr obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	

(1) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.  
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.

COLREGS, 80 1395 (see note A)  
International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972  
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line

NOTE A  
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Refer to charted regulation section numbers

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Printed at reduced scale. SCALE 1:10,000

See Note on page 5.



Mercator Projection  
Scale 1:10,000 at Lat 48° 17'

North American Datum of 1983  
(World Geodetic System 1984)

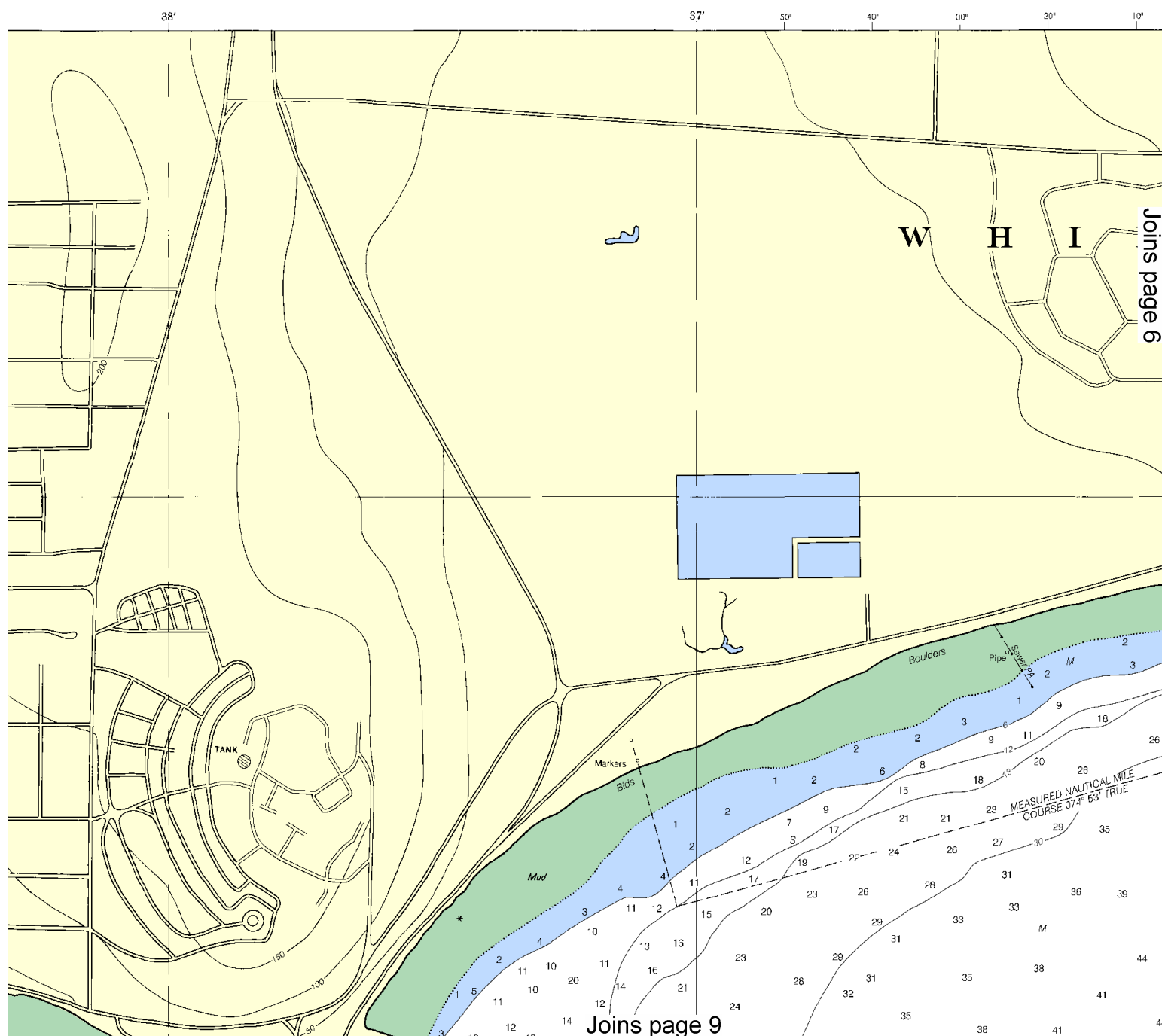
SOUNDINGS IN FEET  
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

UNITED STATES -- WEST COAST

WASHINGTON

# OAK AND CRESCENT HARBOR

Formerly C&GS 6404 1st Ed Aug 1943 KAPP 1681



This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.  
The new scale is 1:13333. Barscales have also been reduced and  
are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

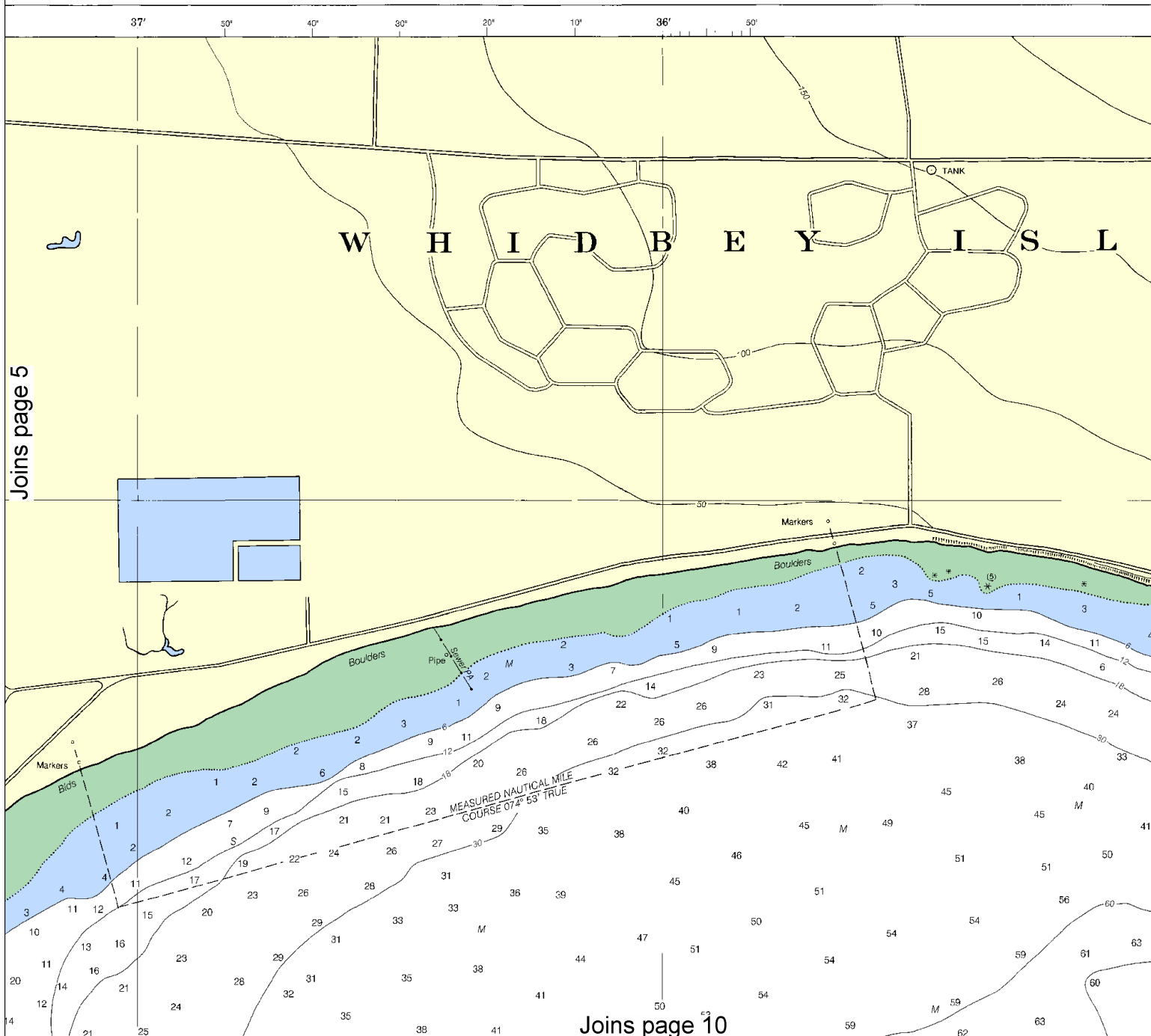
UNITED STATES -- WEST COAST  
WASHINGTON

# DOAK AND CRESCENT HARBORS

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) for charting purposes is considered equal to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the American Datum of 1927 must be corrected average of 0.645" southward and 4.611" westward to agree with this chart.

Formerly C&GS 6404 1st Ed Aug 1943 KAPP 1681

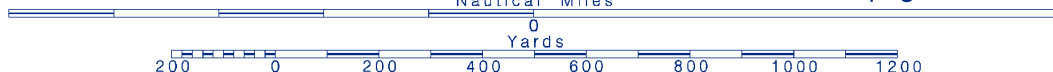


6



Printed at reduced scale. SCALE 1:10,000

See Note on page 5.



Heights in feet above Mean High Water

## AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the U.S. Coast Guard.

## TIDAL INFORMATION

Place		Heights referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
Name	(Lat/Long)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
Oak Harbor [48°17'N/122°39'W]		feet -1.5	feet 106	feet ---	feet -4.5
Crescent Harbor [48°17'N/122°35'W]		feet -1.4	feet 106	feet ---	feet -4.5

(289)

## POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

## RADAR REFLECTORS

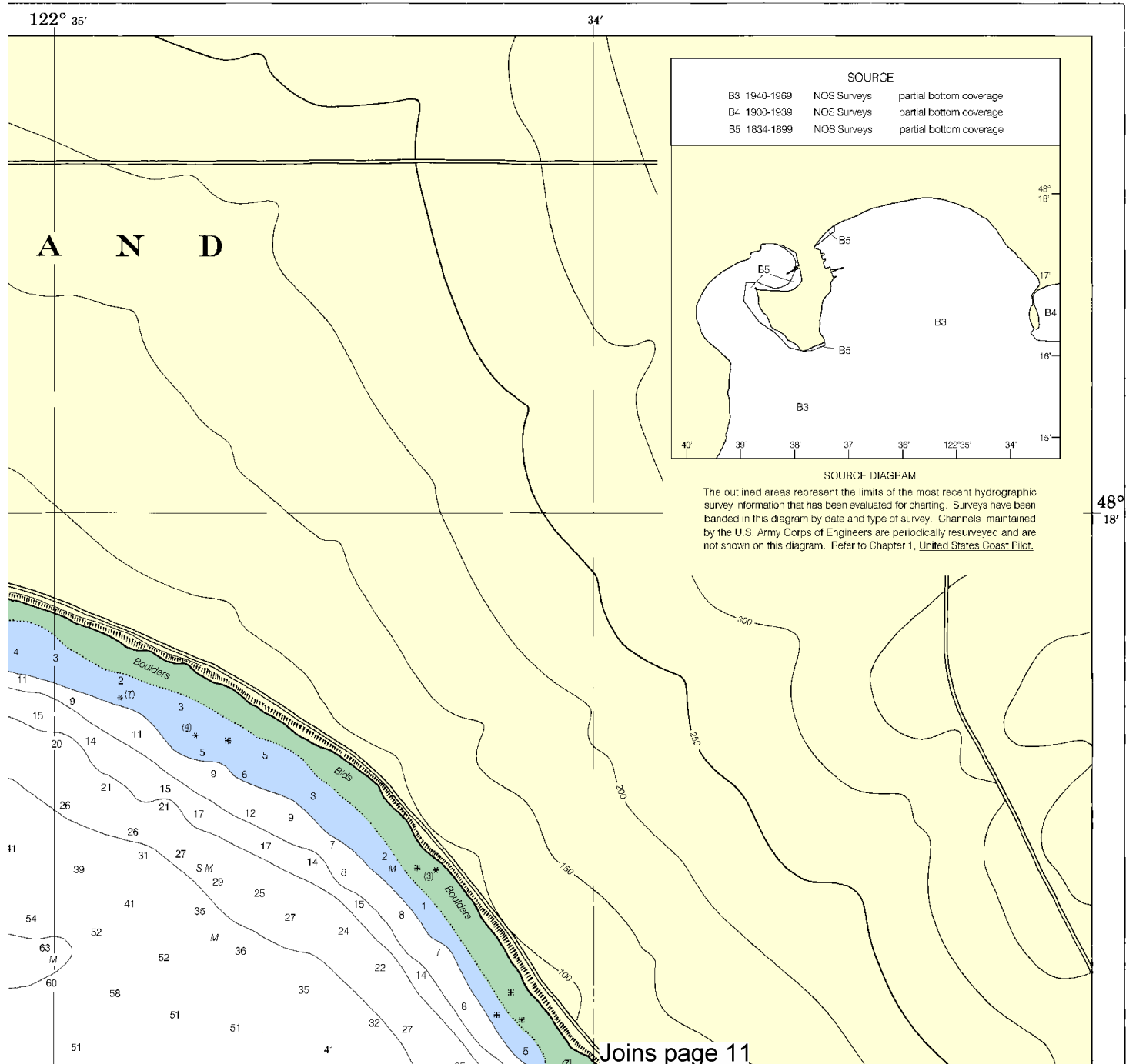
Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

## SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 7 for important supplemental information.

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Nautical Chart Catalog No. 2 Panel G



Joins page 4

## OAK HARBOR

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FIG 6s 15ft 5M "11"

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Joins page 12

Printed at reduced scale. — ~~SCALE 1:10,000~~ —  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

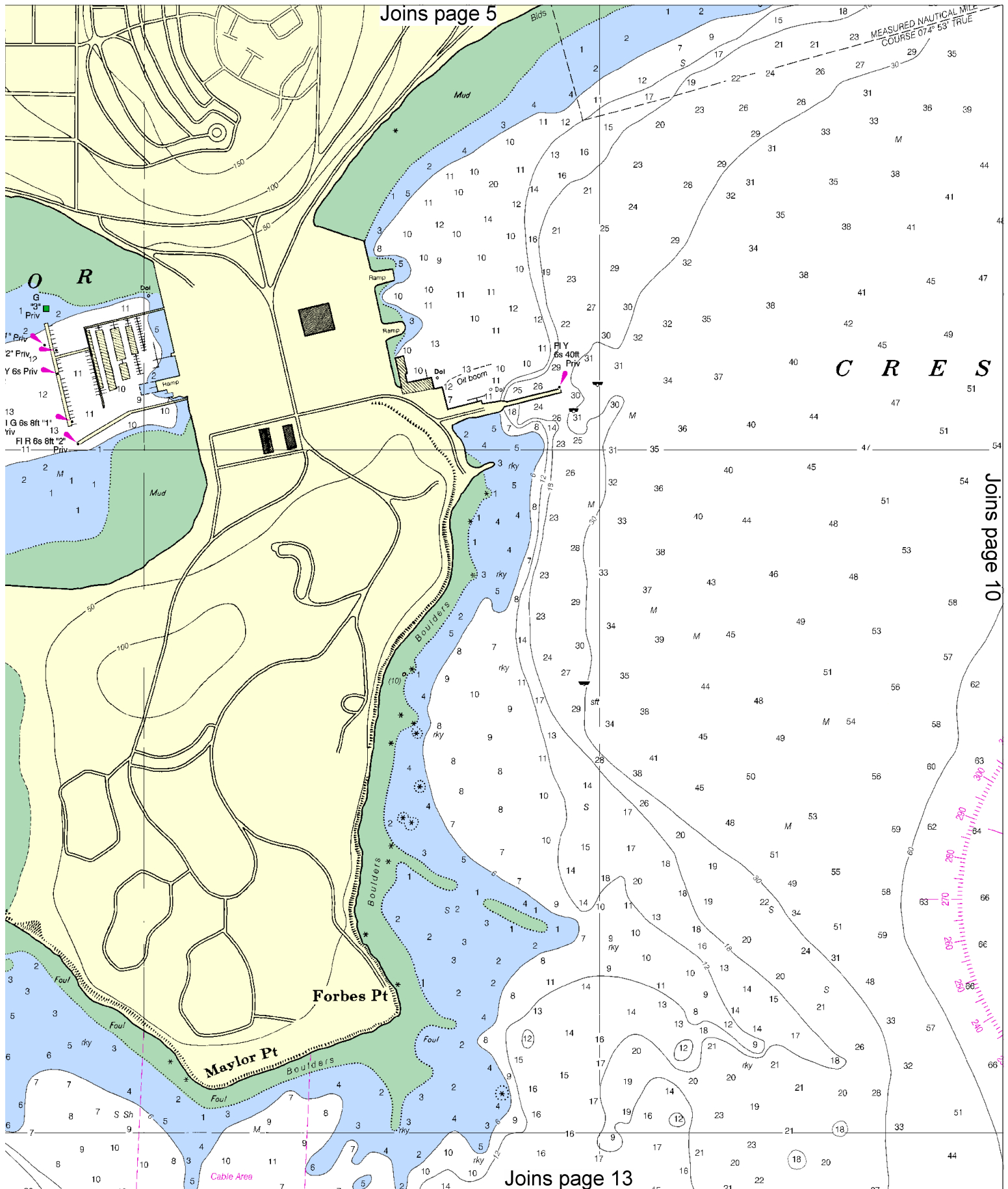
CALL 1:10,0  
Nautical Miles

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Yards

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8





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# C R E S C E N T H A R B O R

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Joins page 14

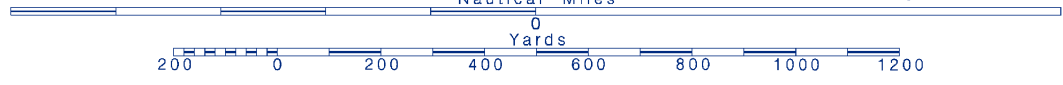
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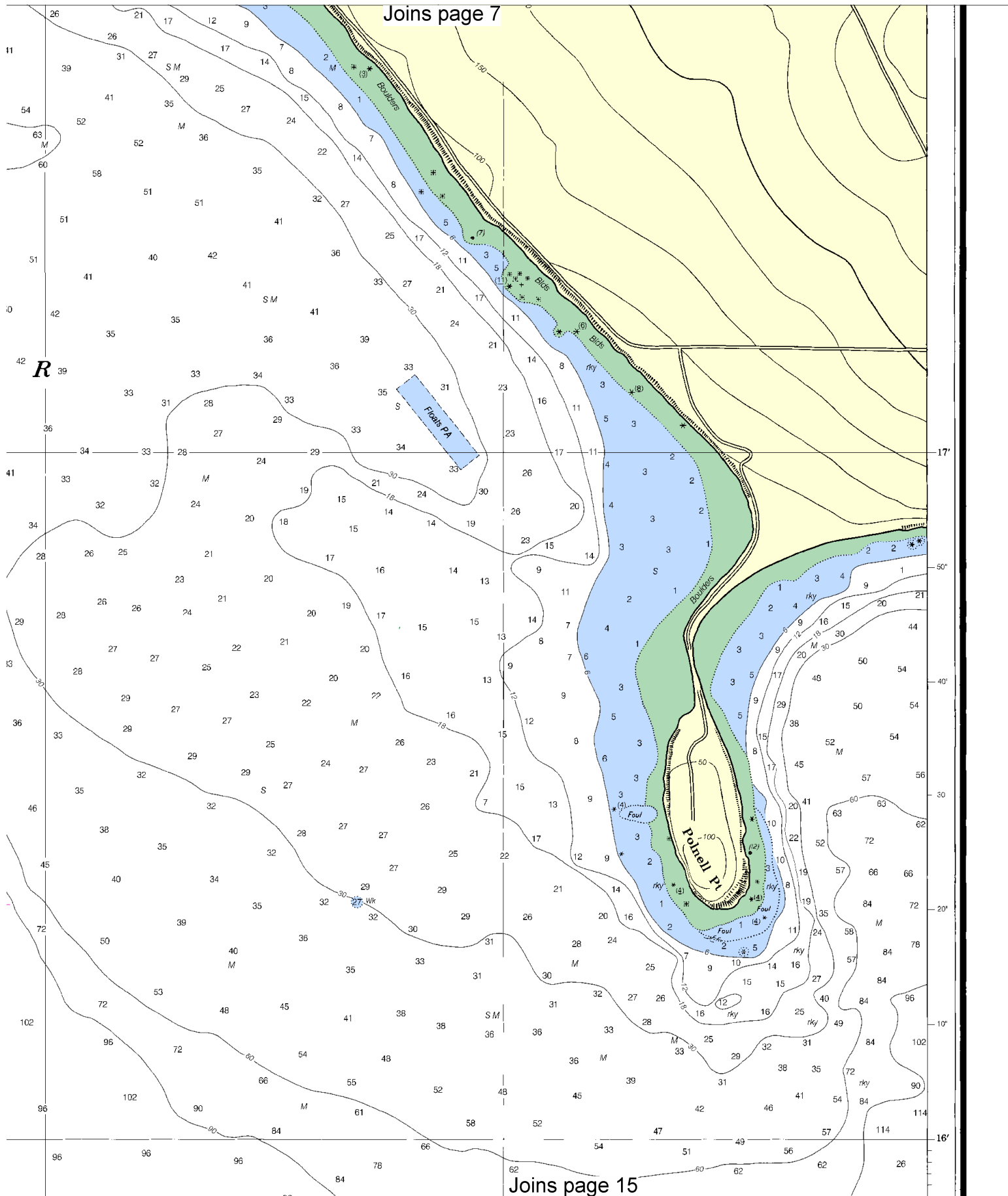
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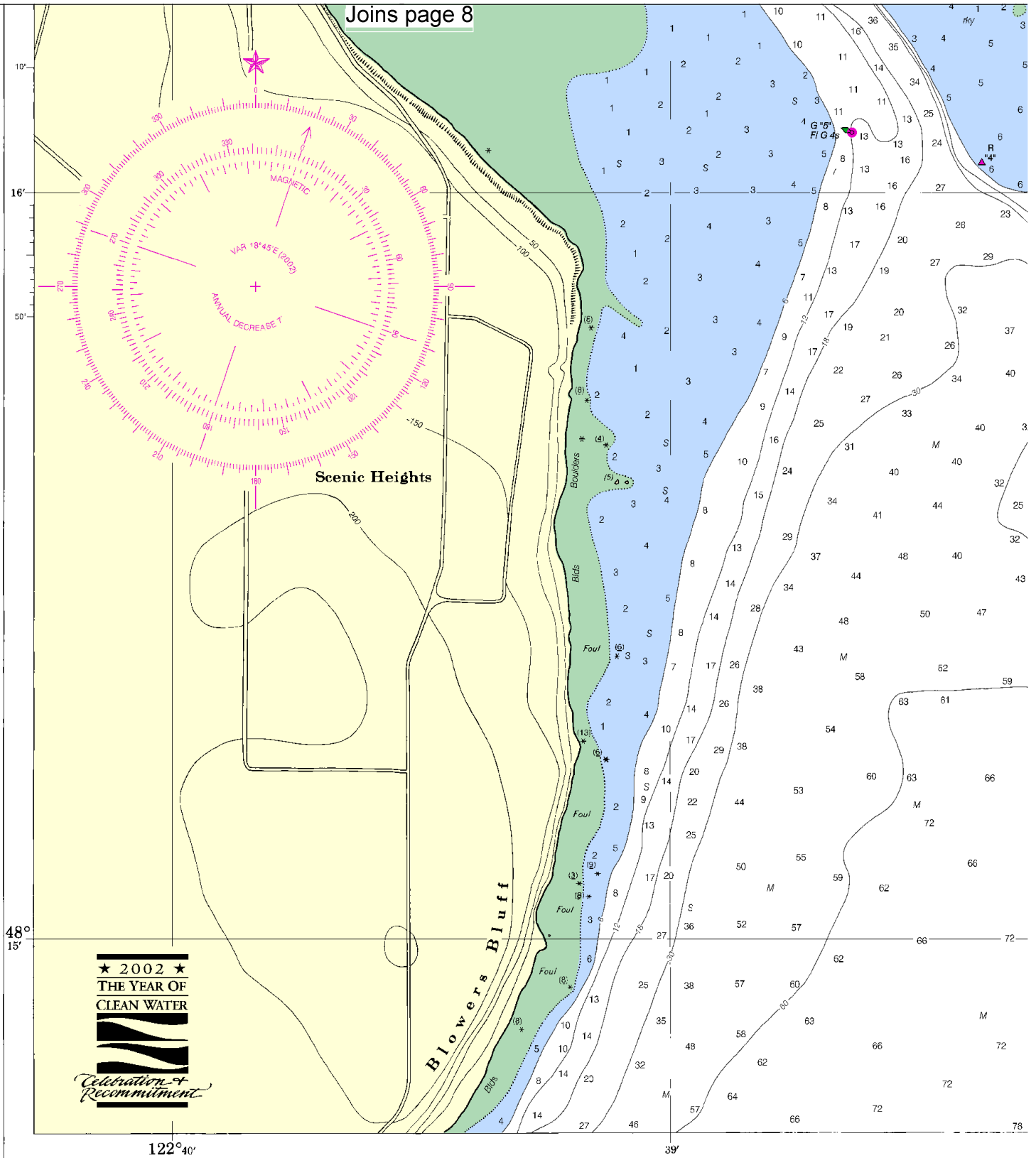
See Note on page 5.



Joins page 7



Joins page 8



9th Ed., Feb 23/02

18428

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners published weekly by the National Imagery and Mapping Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the date shown in the lower left hand corner

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282

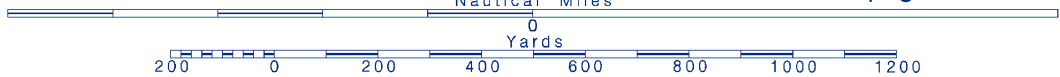
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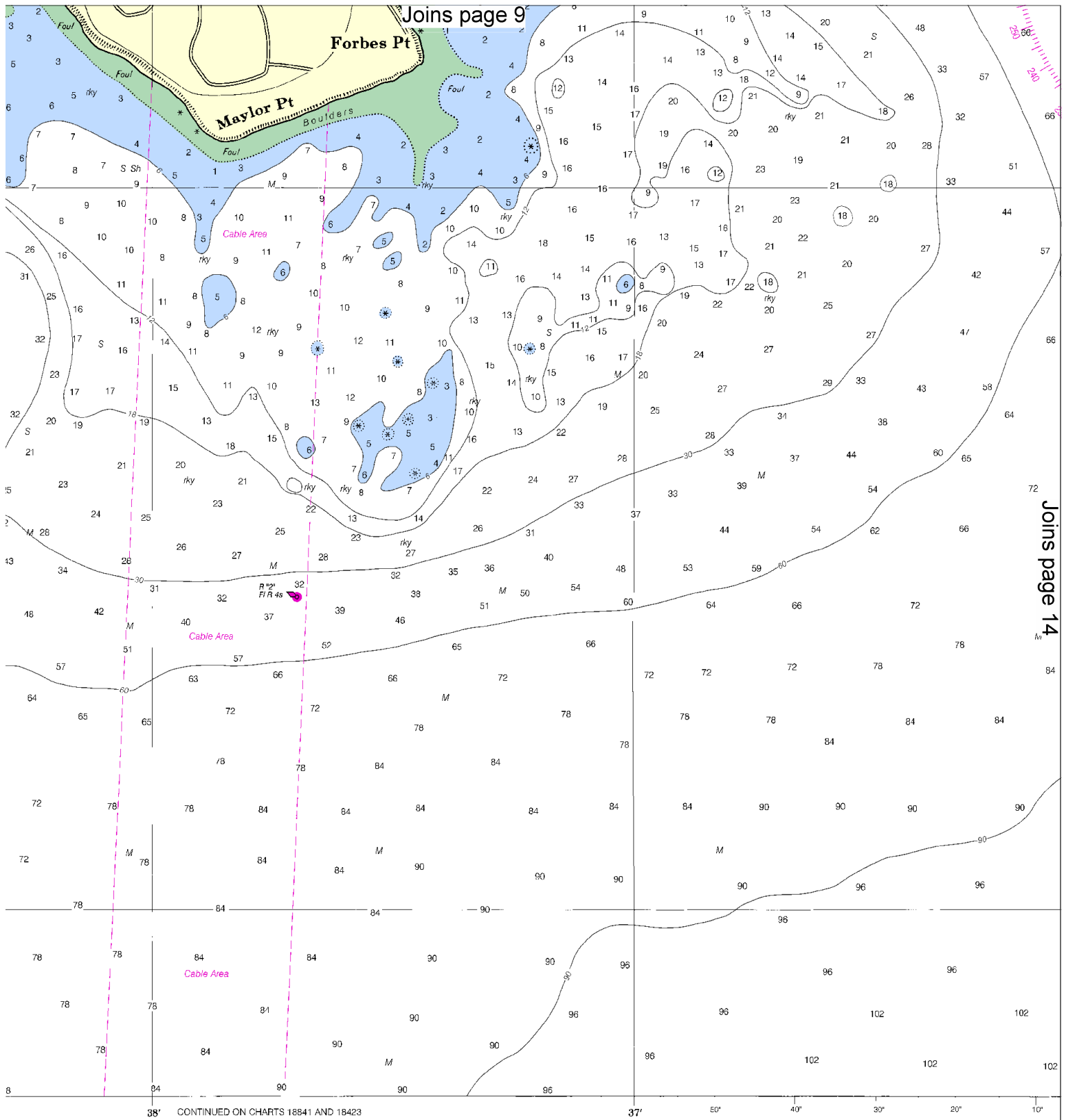
Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:10,000

See Note on page 5.







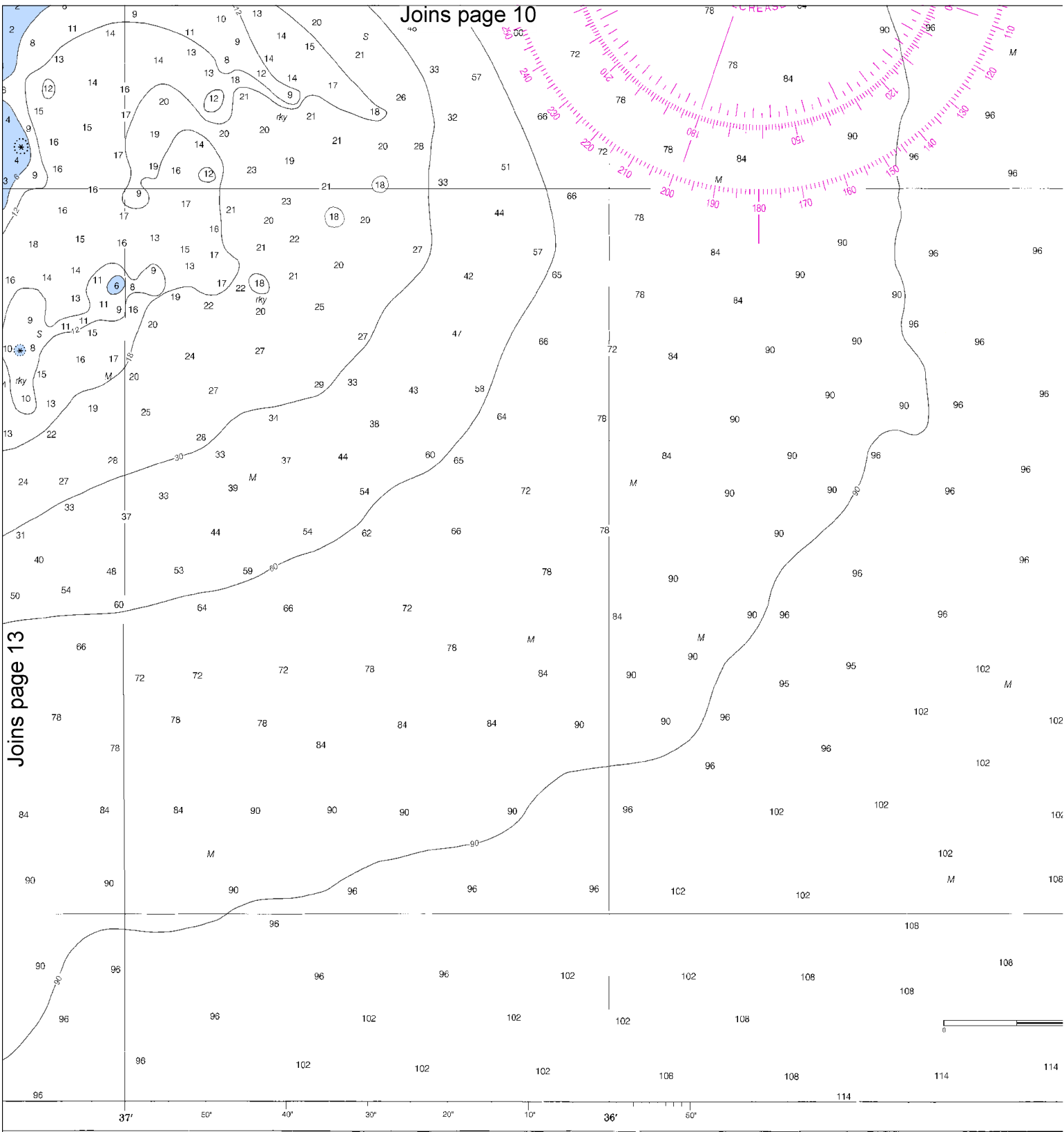
**WARNING**

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

Published at Washington, D.C.  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION  
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE  
COAST SURVEY

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Joins page 13



Published at Washington, D.C.  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION  
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE  
COAST SURVEY

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

FATHOMS	1	2	3
FEET	6	12	18
METERS	1	2	3

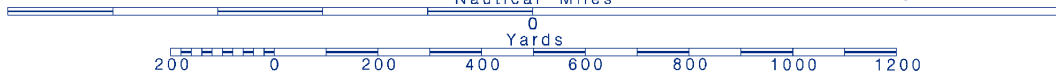
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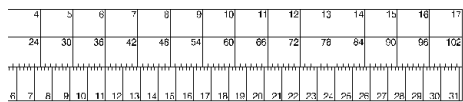
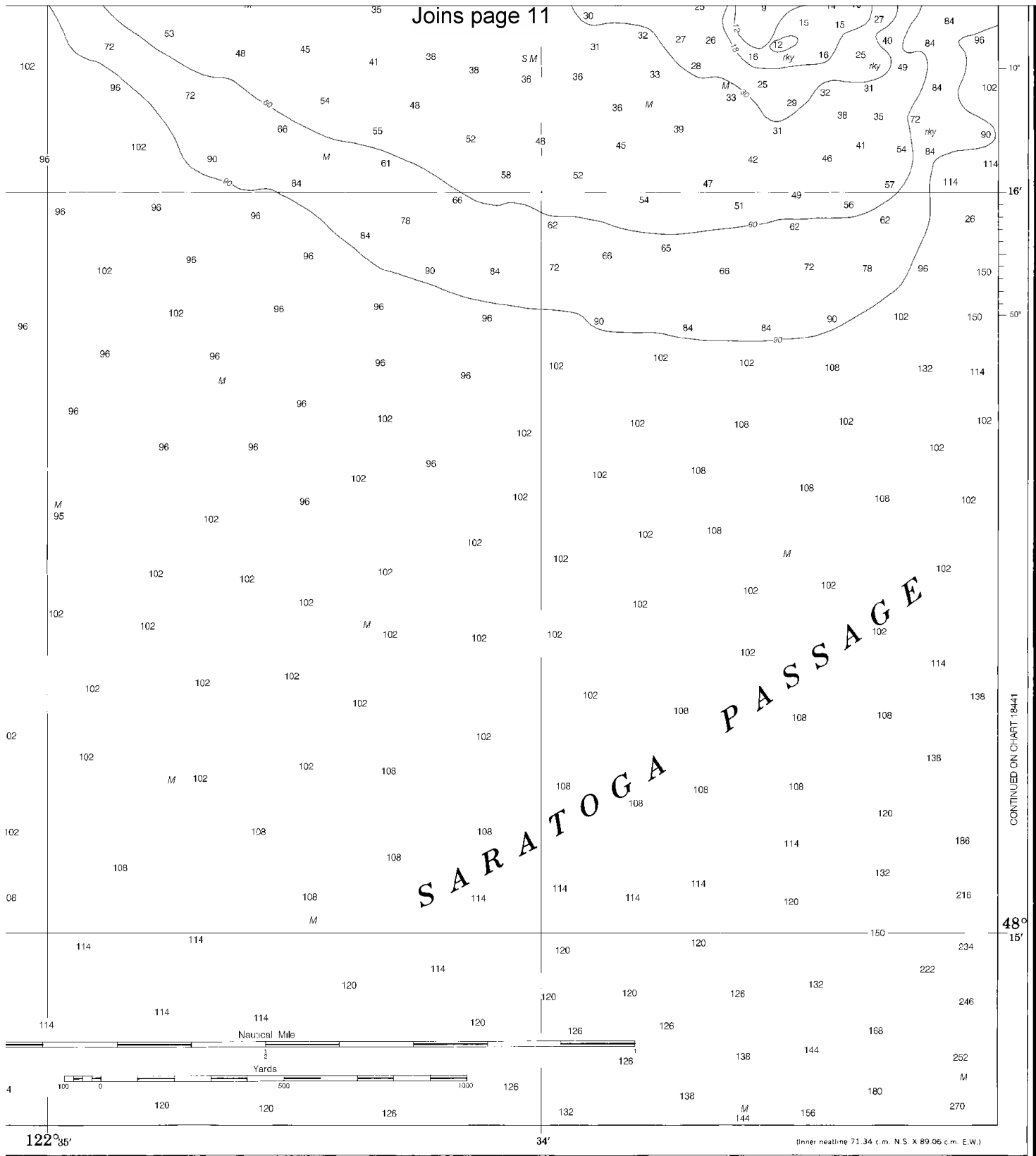


Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:10,000

See Note on page 5.





Oak and Crescent Harbors  
SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:10,000

NSN 7642014011614  
NIMA REFERENCE NO. 18XHA18428

ED. NO. 9

18428

## EMERGENCY INFORMATION

### VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

**Channel 6** – Inter-ship safety communications.

**Channel 9** – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

**Channel 13** – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

**Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls** to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

**Channel 22A** – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

**Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A** – Recreational boat channels.

### Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

### **HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!**

**Mobile Phones** – Call 911 for water rescue.

**Coast Guard Search & Rescue** – 206-220-7001

**Coast Guard Port Angeles** – 360-457-4404

**Coast Guard Seattle** – 206-217-6001

**Commercial Vessel Assistance** – 1-800-367-8222

**NOAA Weather Radio** – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

**Getting and Giving Help** – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



## NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

**Official NOAA Nautical Charts** – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S., including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts** – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at [www.OceanGrafix.com](http://www.OceanGrafix.com).

**Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENC<sup>®</sup>)** – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNC<sup>™</sup>)** – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official BookletCharts<sup>™</sup>** – BookletCharts<sup>™</sup> are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is [www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts](http://www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts).

**Official PocketCharts<sup>™</sup>** – PocketCharts<sup>™</sup> are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

**Official U.S. Coast Pilot<sup>®</sup>** – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official On-Line Chart Viewer** – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is [www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer](http://www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer).

**Official Nautical Chart Catalogs** – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm>.

**Internet Sites:** [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov), [www.NOAA.gov](http://www.NOAA.gov), [www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov](http://www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov), [www.NOS.NOAA.gov](http://www.NOS.NOAA.gov).